

Knoxville Chronicle

TENNESSEE PORTFOLIO

4

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870.

NO. 107.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Republic Proclaimed in Paris.

A Provisional Government Formed.

Proclamation of the New Ministry.

Details of the Battles Before Sedan.

Gen. Sheridan Witnesses the Battles.

Emperor Napoleon's Certain Fate.

The French Ministry Still for War.

Two New French Armies Organizing.

Gen. Trochu Probable Military Dictator.

The Address of the French Ministry.

Salvage Attempts to Leave Metz.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FRENCH NEWS.

The New Government Established.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following proclamation has been issued by the new Government:

"The Decease has been proclaimed in the Corps Legislatif. The republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. The Government of National Defense, composed of eleven members, and all Deputies of Paris have been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are: Arago, Amiel, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Payer, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. Gen. Trochu will, at the same time, continue in the exercise of the power of the government of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in place of General Palikao. Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by public order this declaration for the Government of National Defense."

"LEON GAMBETTA."

"Minister of the Interior."

Division in the Chambers.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An important faction of the Chambers met at President Schneider's residence and seem disposed to act independently of the Provisional Government, to whom they have sent delegations.

Officers and soldiers place themselves under the new Government.

It is understood the Government will convolve the Constituent Assembly.

National Defense Urged.

The Paris Journalists unanimously urge the nation to make an unyielding defense. They declare the dismemberment of Paris impossible, and say the King of Prussia declared he was only warning against Napoleon. If it becomes evident that he is now warring against the French people, the struggle must be one of extermination.

Prussia Must Suffer.

The fleet must be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as the Prussian armies treat the towns of Alsace and Lorraine. The enemy must be made to feel what united Republican France can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

The New Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has been appointed a member of the Government of National Defense, and installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes Portfolian War, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The officers of the Provisional Government have been distributed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Leon Gambetta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Justice, Emanuel Cremieux; Minister of War Trochu; President of the Council, Grevy; Secretary General, Andre Lavert Jou.

Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

NEW YORK.

Gold and Stock Market.

(EXCLUSIVE TO THE DAILY CHRONICLE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Discounts 7@9.

Gold opened with increased fairness. The report that Trochu was declared Dictator advanced the price to 141. In the afternoon it declined to 131. The decline was accelerated by favorable reports from London, and the fears that some prominent sharks were unable to meet their clearances. During the afternoon it was active and strong at 141@142; 62s, 13; 4s, 11s; 5s, 11s, new, 101; 7s, 104; 8s, 104; 40s, 6.

THE fifth German army, one hundred thousand men strong, is moving rapidly toward the Moselle. It is commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Frederick Francis, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is a nephew of King William of Prussia, and a grandson of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia, to whom he is said to bear a most striking resemblance.

MISCELLANY.

THE RECENT FRENCH DEFEAT.

Full Particulars of the Late Battle by an American Correspondent.

[SUNDAY'S SPECIAL DISPATCHES]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The Tribune correspondence at the headquarters of King William, eight miles from Sedan, Thursday night, says after the defeat on the 30th and 31st, the French retreated en masse on Sedan and encamped around it, and French prisoners say it was believed that the road to Metz was open, and in case of another defeat a retreat could have easily been accomplished. But on Wednesday evening, the whole Prussian corps, those sent from Frederick Charles army, the second army, and the Crown Prince's army, were marching rapidly toward Sedan, and the French army was driven back to Metz.

The French Ministry Still for War.

Two New French Armies Organizing.

Gen. Trochu Probable Military Dictator.

The Address of the French Ministry.

Salvage Attempts to Leave Metz.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FRENCH NEWS.

The New Government Established.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following proclamation has been issued by the new Government:

"The Decease has been proclaimed in the Corps Legislatif. The republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. The Government of National Defense, composed of eleven members, and all Deputies of Paris have been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are: Arago, Amiel, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Payer, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. Gen. Trochu will, at the same time, continue in the exercise of the power of the government of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in place of General Palikao. Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by public order this declaration for the Government of National Defense."

"LEON GAMBETTA."

"Minister of the Interior."

Division in the Chambers.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An important faction of the Chambers met at President Schneider's residence and seem disposed to act independently of the Provisional Government, to whom they have sent delegations.

Officers and soldiers place themselves under the new Government.

It is understood the Government will convolve the Constituent Assembly.

National Defense Urged.

The Paris Journalists unanimously urge the nation to make an unyielding defense. They declare the dismemberment of Paris impossible, and say the King of Prussia declared he was only warning against Napoleon. If it becomes evident that he is now warring against the French people, the struggle must be one of extermination.

Prussia Must Suffer.

The fleet must be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as the Prussian armies treat the towns of Alsace and Lorraine. The enemy must be made to feel what united Republican France can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

The New Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has been appointed a member of the Government of National Defense, and installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes Portfolian War, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The officers of the Provisional Government have been distributed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Leon Gambetta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon; Minister of Justice, Emanuel Cremieux; Minister of War Trochu; President of the Council, Grevy; Secretary General, Andre Lavert Jou.

Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

NEW YORK.

Gold and Stock Market.

(EXCLUSIVE TO THE DAILY CHRONICLE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Discounts 7@9.

Gold opened with increased fairness. The report that Trochu was declared Dictator advanced the price to 141. In the afternoon it declined to 131. The decline was accelerated by favorable reports from London, and the fears that some prominent sharks were unable to meet their clearances. During the afternoon it was active and strong at 141@142; 62s, 13; 4s, 11s; 5s, 11s, new, 101; 7s, 104; 8s, 104; 40s, 6.

THE fifth German army, one hundred thousand men strong, is moving rapidly toward the Moselle. It is commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Frederick Francis, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is a nephew of King William of Prussia, and a grandson of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia, to whom he is said to bear a most striking resemblance.

him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. McMahon, after endeavoring to join Bazaine in the direction of Woeirh, was obliged to retire to the environs of Sedan, where there were several days fighting with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfavorable manner for our arms. Other advices, of Prussian origin, are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness, without deep emotion, so much carnage and so much devotion rendered unavailing by this spectacle, far from the frontiers. Still, the present Cabinet came into power, it has drawn great strength from France, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us, and drive the enemy from our soil."

Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defenses of the capital were in the best condition, and according to competent judges, were capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. Let us defend Paris, he said, on walls and in the streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins.

In the Corps Legislatif, a statement of the situation similar to that made in the Senate, was given. Jules Favre declared we are unanimous for defense until death. (Great applause.) It is time that compliances should cease, if we wish to repair our disasters. He concluded by attacking the Imperial power, and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen. Trochu.

An Amsterdam dispatch reports that the Prince Imperial, instead of escaping to Belgium, surrendered with the Emperor at Sedan.

A dispatch from Washburne to the State Department says the Empire is ended. The excitement in Paris is intense.

FRENCH NEWS.

THE EMPIRE ENDED.

The Empress Eugenie to Surrender.

[NIGHT DISPATCH.]

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The dispatches of Saturday, midnight, report vast crowds gathered, but no disorder.

There were over one hundred and twenty thousand prisoners captured at Sedan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Telegraph special from Paris of the 5th, says the Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son, who was also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Gen. Trochu will be made temporary dictator, and Paris will be defended to the last.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—3 P. M.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building.

It is reported that the vote on Decease has been carried by 185, says none.

The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon.

Shouts of "Vive Republique" are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with deafening shouts of "Vive la Ligne," "Vive Republique."

The National Guard reversed their arms as the regular troops passed, as a sign of amity.

The troops are signing the *maurier pour patrie*, and the scene is one of indescribable excitement.

Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, and it is impossible to ascertain their foundation, but one sentiment seems to be paramount—resistance to invasion. All the nation now to the rescue! shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically.

The National Guard say that order must be preserved. The people evince but little desire to create trouble and all seem overjoyed at the vote on Decease.

LATER.—Crowds are beginning to tear down the Imperial arms from the fronts of shops, and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble, as the National Guard are not inclined to permit these disorders.

[NIGHT DISPATCH.]

PARIS, Sept. 5.—6 P. M.—The crowds continue to tear down the signs containing the Imperial arms and medals. The highest stories are climbed to tear the word Imperial from the theatres. The police are no longer seen on the streets.

[DELAYED DISPATCH.]

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Morning.—Trochu in answering the crowd said he had taken an oath, and as an honest man, could not break it. The Chamber must answer the people.

Later in the evening, a large crowd assembled on the boulevards Bonne Nouvelle, parading and shouting "Decease" and "Vive La France!" They were charged by the police who used fire arms.

Popular agitation is very great and feelings against the invaders are singularly unanimous.

The Provisional Government went into office without the slightest disorder. All

the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders were made for the immediate formation of colossal armies.

The Senate is suppressed.

The Corps Legislatif has dissolved.

The Provisional Government is in permanent session in the Hotel de Ville, under the Presidency of General Trochu.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Violence in Paris—A Republic Proclaimed [NIGHT DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State Department has advices that a Republic has been proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville.

Deputies Favre, Gambetta Senior Picard and others compose the provisional government. Rochefort was liberated by the people. Baron Gerolt has a dispatch from his government stating that Napoleon, disavowing the power in treat for peace, and the government being at Paris, the war must continue.

BELGIUM.

[NIGHT DISPATCH.]

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—It is stated that Liege has been selected as the Emperor's place of detention.

Several of Eugene's maids of honor have arrived here.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The members of the provisional government established at Paris are as follows: Trochu, Simon, Gambetta, Pelletan, Favre, Terry, Kenry, Cremieux, Picard and Grevy.

WAR NEWS.

Desperate Attempts of Bazaine to Break Through the Prussian Line Around Metz—Official Account.

(Cable Telegrams to the Tribune.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Berlin the following official dispatch:

"MALANCOURT NEAR METZ, September 2, 11:20 A. M.—From the morning of 31st of August till noon of September 1, Bazaine, with several corps, uninterruptedly attempted to break out from Metz in a northerly direction. Under Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Monteneuf defeated all these attempts in a glorious engagement, which may be designated the battle of Noisseville, and in the evening was thrown back into the fortress. The First and Ninth Corps and the Division of Kummerlin and the Le..."

"Twenty-eight Infantry engagements, at Senning, Noisy, and other places, were fought, but the army of Bazaine was defeated with

as engaged in Thursday's battle—namely, the fourth, fifth, and sixth corps, the Guards and the Bavarians—comprised 174,000 infantry, 17,000 cavalry and 480 guns. Nearly half belong to the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. McMahon's whole force engaged was probably 150,000 of all arms. Reinforcements from Paris could not have reached him.

Making a Blonde out of a Brunette.

I have learned some interesting details of blonde manufacture. I heard much this summer of manufactured blondes, and one was pointed out to me as unquestionably a manufactured article. I believed it vaguely, but my interest in the matter was aroused one day recently, when I called on a friend in the city and saw the most wonderful change in her. Her hair, a week ago a light brown, was almost light, with a decided tinge of red in it. I asked explanations, and they were frankly given: she was undergoing the process of being changed into a blonde. She told me something of the process. The hair is first shampooed to cleanse it thoroughly of all the grease and dirt, and then the liquid is applied to a few strands of hair at a time. The liquid is colorless and warranted harmless of course. The hair first turns red and then gradually grows lighter. My friend logically and good humoredly replies to contraband, that her hair is her own, and her husband likes light hair, and that she is assured by the highest authority among hair dressers that the application is not injurious to the hair or health. The process, where a long, thick suit of hair is to be colored, one hundred and fifty dollars—Long Branch Correspondence Springfield Republican.

The reported death of J. H. Skaggs, who was hanged at Bloomfield, Mo., on the 26th inst., is confirmed by Colonel George W. Kitchin, Sheriff of Stoddard county, who arrived in this city yesterday.

Skaggs was hung at ten minutes past one, in the afternoon, and after the physicians had been operating upon him up to nearly 9 o'clock, in an endeavor to resuscitate him, the attempt was given up as hopeless.—St. Louis Republican Sept. 1st.

"Wife," said a broker a few days since, "do you think I shall ever be worth fifty thousand dollars?" "Ain't I worth that to you?" said the confiding spouse. "Y-e-s," said the other half, "but I can't put you out at interest."

A modest music dealer was recently nonplussed by a lady as stout as Parape-Rosa, who inquired: "Have you? Put Me in My Little Bed?"

Philadelphia rejoices over the discovery that it has, thus far this year, consumed 9,000 more beaves, and 117,000 more sheep, than in the corresponding period of 1869.

Young ladies at the sea-shore wear blue and green veils tied around their heads to protect them from the sun while they sit on the piazzas.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—This gentleman, according to the New York Sun, has for some time been suffering from a paralytic stroke. He is at the residence of Senator Sprague, in Rhode Island.

In spite of the war, a Chess Congress is being held at Baden-Baden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Original Attachment.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—KNOX COUNTY.

T. M. Schleier vs. A. Jones.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING THAT THE defendant, A. Jones, is justly indebted to the plaintiff and has absconded, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, and an original attachment having been levied on his property, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in the city of Knoxville, for four successive weeks, commanding the said A. Jones to appear before me, or some other Justice of Peace, at my office on the 30th day of September, 1870, and make defense to said attachment, or it will be proceeded with ex-parte. This the 31st day of Sept., 1870. JULIUS OCTIS, Justice of the Peace for Knox County.

JOHN L. HUDIBURG.

West Side Market Square.

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS choice lot of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Spices, Crackers, Cakes, Candles, Soap, Soda, Dye Stuffs, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, Ketchup, Mustard, Corn Meal, Flour, Lard, Butter, Eggs, and all other Groceries, at the lowest prices.

Black and Green.

QUALITY.

Flour, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Lard, Bacon, Dried Beef, Corn, Onions, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Which is determined to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICE possible.

West Side Market Square.

All goods delivered at residence or depot free of charge.

Notice.

OFFICE OF KNOXVILLE AND KENTUCKY R. R. CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 29, 1870.

THE ANNEXATION OF KENTUCKY TO THE RAILROADS in the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, on Monday, September 5th, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and ending at 10 o'clock, P. M. J. L. MOSES, Secretary.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

For Thirty Days!!

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

\$10,000

Worth of Merchandise at Cost

WE HAVE MANY KINDS OF

DRESS GOODS,

Which will be sold at a sacrifice. We have in store:

BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,

CALICOES,

Cassimeres, French Cloths,

JEANS, &c.

\$2,500 IS \$2,500

BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, &c.

Rare Bargains will be offered, as we intend to make sales.

E. E. McCOSKEY & CO., King's Corner, Knoxville.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED FROM the Circuit Court of Knox county, Tennessee, and to me directed, I will sell for cash in legal to the highest bidder, in front of the court house in Knoxville, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1870, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand that S. D. and Louisa Miner have in and to a certain tract of land situated and lying in the 12th Civil District of Knox county, Tennessee, and adjoining the lands of Andrew Knott and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres, including the mansion house where Henry Jones formerly lived, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the Circuit Court of Knox county in favor of Andrew Knott vs. S. D. and Louisa Miner. V. E. GOSSETT, Sheriff. sept-ditd.

United States of America—Eastern District of Tennessee.

WHEREAS, INFORMATION HAVE BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States for said District, by E. C. Camp, Attorney of the United States for said District, on behalf of the United States of America, against the following described property, viz: One ten-gallon cask, containing eight gallons distilled spirits (brandy), seized as the property of D. S. Noe;

AND

Two copper stills and worms, seized on lands in said District, by Joseph A. Cooper, Internal Revenue Collector for said District, as the property of Samuel Hunter;

AND

One cask with ten gallons distilled spirits, seized on lands in said District, by John Murphy, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, as the property of James Baird, and against all persons lawfully intervening for their interests therein; alleging that said property had been seized, as aforesaid, as forfeited to the United States, for causes in said information set forth and agreed to be true, and praying for the usual process and nonreturn. Now, therefore, pursuant to the motions, under the seal of said Court, to me directed, I hereby give public notice to all persons claiming an interest in said property to appear before said Court, at the court house in Knoxville, in said District, on the 5th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

S. P. EVANS, U. S. Marshal for said District.

For Sale.

26 ACRES OF LAND ON THE RUTLEDGE Turnpike, 24 miles from the court house. Terms liberal. sep 13 47 P. H. CARDWELL.

FALL TRADE, 1870.

R. S. PAYNE & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the Merchants of

EAST TENNESSEE

AND

Surrounding Country,

That we are receiving